



U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

biomass program

Feed Improvement Task

**DOE OBP Thermochemical Platform Review Meeting
June 7-8, 2005**

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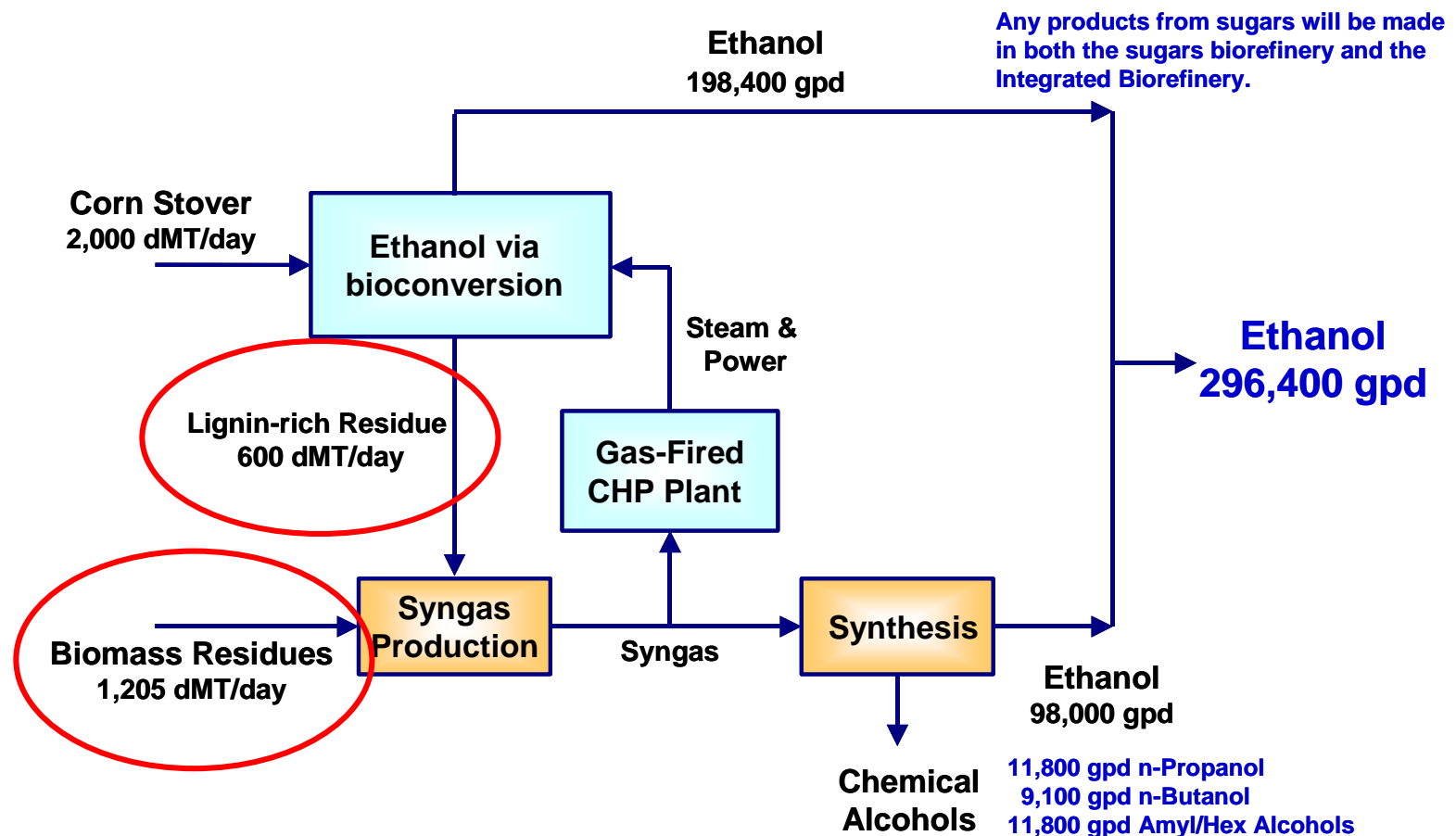
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- **Summary**



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Integration of Biochemical and Thermochemical process
will benefit both energy efficiency and economics

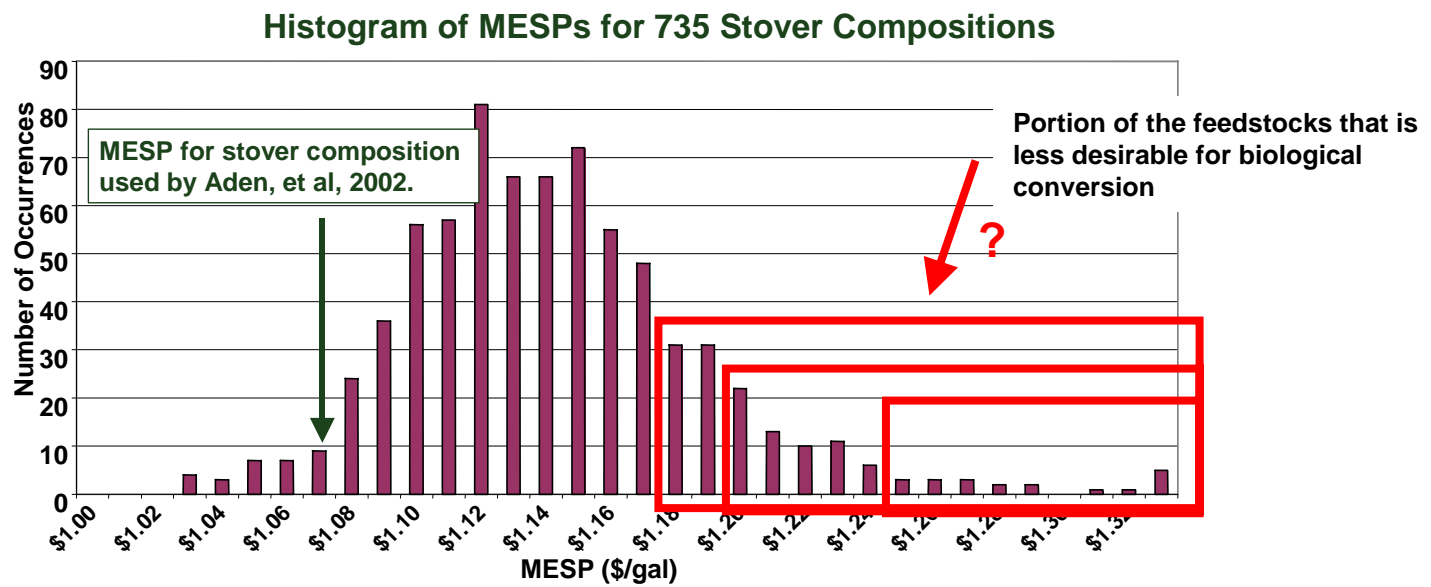




Project Background

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- Variations in the chemical composition (sugars) of corn stover have a significant impact on the price of ethanol
- Handling the lignin-rich fermentation residues coming from NREL's Biochemical PDU will require new equipment.



Increasing Lignin Content/(BTU)

Increasing Sugars Content

S. Thomas, et al



Project Background

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Ag Residues

Perennial Grasses
Woody Crops

Pulp and Paper

Forest Products

Validate Feeder System Performance

Validate Gasification Performance

M 4.11.1

M 4.12.1

M 4.11.2

M 4.12.2

M 5.11.2

M 5.12.2

Project Milestones	Type	Performance Expectations	Due Date
Feed Improvement Task	D	Provide the data on the volumes and properties of the residue streams, and the opportunities for feeding these residue streams in the Integrated Sugars/Thermochemical Biorefinery.	Aug. 2005



Technical Feasibility and Risks

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- Gasification technology developed for coal and natural gas to fuels or chemicals, developing for biomass for fuel gas and black liquor,
- Economics/integration are the questions for biomass
- Little technical risk in getting feedstocks, but some uncertainty in getting representative materials
- There are significant differences in the design and operation of different biorefineries (dry mills and pulp and paper mills) and it is difficult to know what is “representative”



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- Thermochemical technologies are required conversion of lignin-rich residues and off-spec/low-cost biomass to fuels
- Expect that variations in feedstock quality will have minimal impact on TC processes (feed MC key)
- Can utilize low cost “opportunity” biomass feedstocks, e.g., linear programming models for petroleum refineries or wood residues into pulp and paper mills



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Direct response to the request to refocus the TC Platform to align with the Integrated Biorefinery

Joint NREL/PNNL project

- Provide corn stover and lignin-rich residues as feedstock for the TC PDU gasification runs
- Determine the hardware needed to utilize lignin-rich fermentation residues from NREL's Biochemical PDU
- Determine variations in the composition and physical properties of corn stover and biorefinery residues



History and Accomplishments

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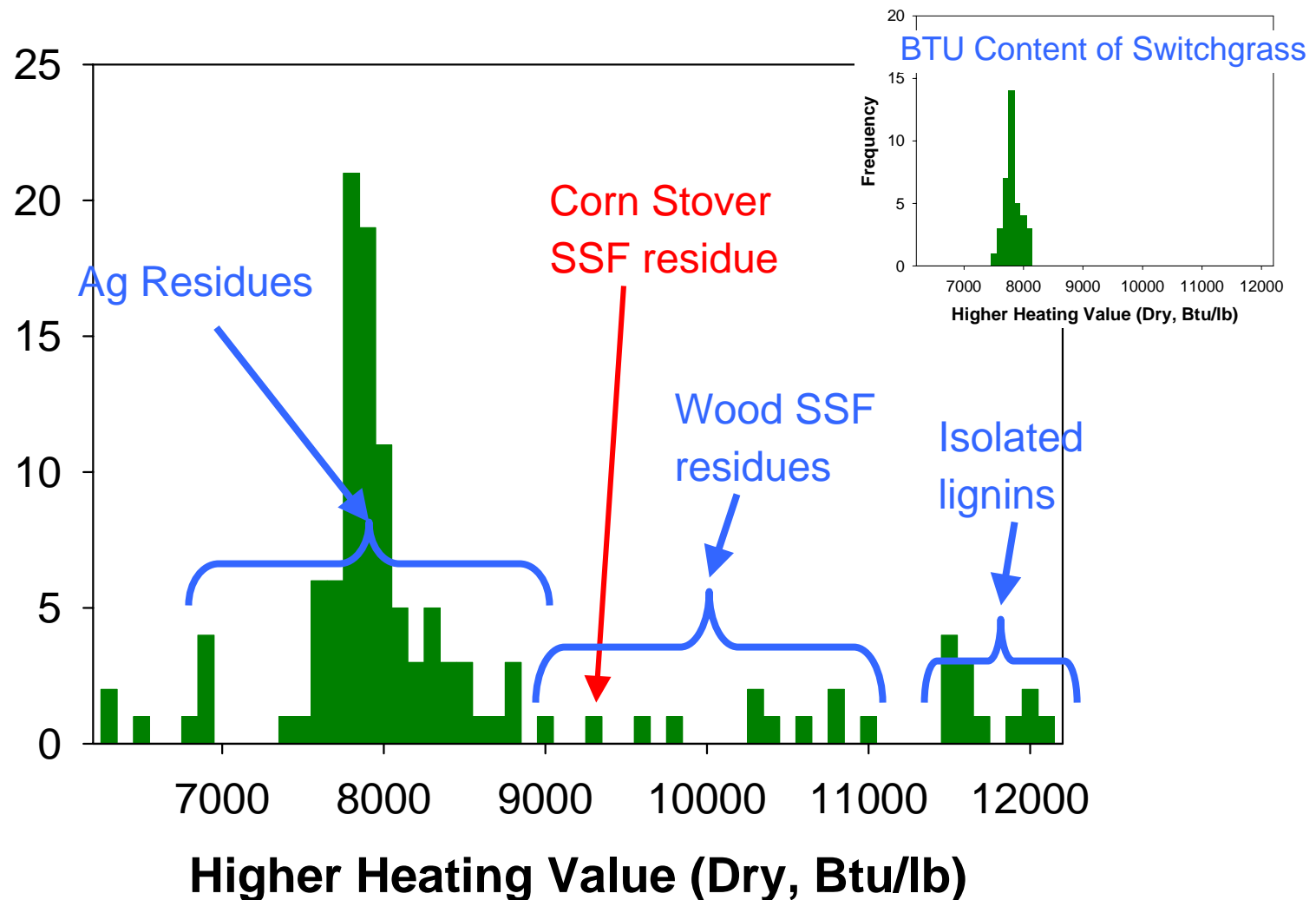
- NREL (Thomas) and INL (Hess) worked to produce 7 tons of corn stover pellets for TC PDU gasification runs
- Two tons of wheat straw pellets were also provided by INL
- Have begun characterization of corn stover variability as it may impact TC processes (Btu, ash, S, Cl)
- Have begun work to characterize volume and composition of residue streams from biorefineries



History and Accomplishments

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BTU Content of Biomass Materials

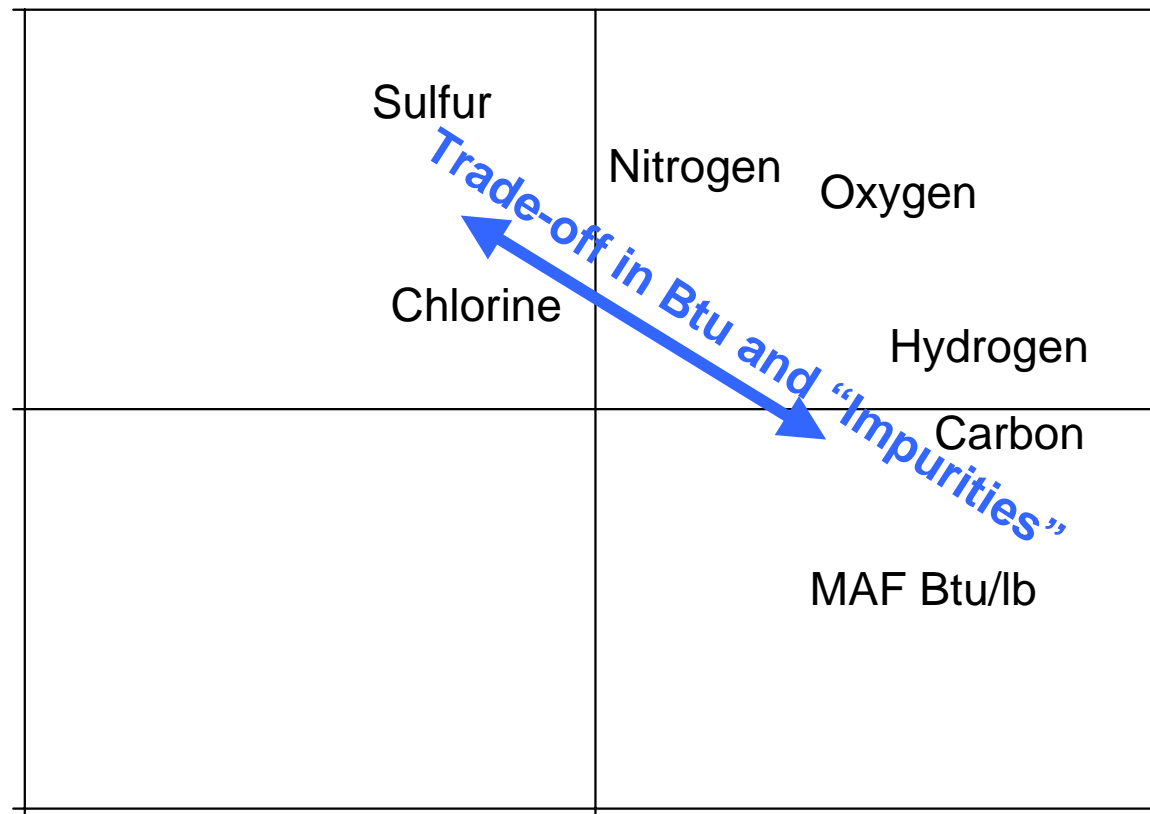




History and Accomplishments

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Inverse Relationship Between Sulfur/Chlorine and Btu Content of Corn Stover (14 samples)





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- On schedule to complete analysis of corn stover and biorefinery residues
- On schedule to define equipment needs for handling fermentation residues, e.g., pumping drying, compaction, etc.
- On schedule to complete survey (volume and quality) of biorefinery process streams
- FY 06 plans include production of at least 500 pounds of lignin-rich residues from corn stover at NREL



Critical Issues/Show-stoppers

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- Need to produce enough lignin-rich residues to complete TC PDU gasification runs
- No potential show-stoppers



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- The BTU content of CS is relatively narrow and independent of source
- BTU content of lignin-rich residues will be heavily dependent on conversion process and moisture content
- Inverse relationship between BTU content and sulfur/chlorine
- Relative benefits of drying lignin-rich residues for high temperature gasification or direct (wet) gasification is being evaluated
- FY05 budget \$400k



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Acknowledgements

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